

Herman Bernstein in to-morrow's SUN tells of the Jewish massacres in the Polish provinces.

KLEIST TALKS \$250,000 SUIT INTO MISTRIAL

Interview Given to Press Stops Action Against Breittungs.

JUDGE HAND ANGERED BY TALE OF ASSAULT

Judge Learned Hand declared a mistrial yesterday in the suit of Max Kleist against his parents-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Edward N. Breittung, for \$250,000 for alienation of Juliet Breittung Kleist's affections.

Judge Hand was especially emphatic in his denunciation of newspapers that printed such an interview while the case was on trial.

True, Kleist Admits. When De Laney Nicoll, attorney for the defendants, reached court yesterday he immediately called to the attention of the judge the interview in question and handed him several newspapers.

The judge took them under consideration, reading the excerpts at times while William Johns, a witness for the defense, was on the stand.

Only that it is true. "Only that it is true," said the defendant's attorney.

Statement to Jurors. Judge Hand called in the jurors and then made to them the following statement:

I am going to bring this trial to an end and discharge you from further consideration of it.

Man Weighing 450 Pounds Tries in Vain to End His Life. WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—George C. Mountcastle, 68 years old and weighing 450 pounds, attempted suicide here yesterday by swallowing a bullet from a revolver into his left breast.

TOO FAT FOR MORTAL WOUND. Mountcastle has recently been conducting a road house here. He lost his life because of this, it is said, is the reason for his attempt to end his life.

GOSSAMER ROBE FOR ANGEL. In my judgment, I think that in any civilized community where there is a sentiment of honor and justice and the feeling of the necessity of a fair trial for all men it would be impossible that such things would be tolerated.

Canadian Exhibition Poster's Picture Shocked the Prudes. Toronto, Feb. 12.—The "Angel of Peace" poster for the 1915 Canadian National Exhibition poster for 1915 was made public, revealing the unblushing moral and artistic character of the picture in an aspirant attitude suitable for the high ideal of a peace centenary year.

SELLS BLOOD TWICE IN WEEK. Edward Nixon, a man out of work, walked into Bellevue Hospital last night and asked the receiving doctor if the hospital would buy any more of his blood.

Nixon, Out of Work, Offers Himself Again for Transfusion. A bargain was struck and Nixon was put to bed in ward 13 next to John Laskofsky, suffering from cancer of the stomach. The operation will take place this morning.

EASY DIVORCE BILL SWITCHED. It's Running Smoothly in Railroad Committee of Nevada Senate. Reno, Nev., Feb. 12.—The supporters in the Nevada Senate of the "easy divorce" amendment to the divorce law succeeded to-day in switching the amendment from the judiciary to the railroad committee.

IOWA TO VOTE ON SUFFRAGE. Senate Passes Resolution in Less Than Twenty Minutes. DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 12.—Less than twenty minutes was taken by the Iowa Senate to-day to adopt a constitutional amendment resolution providing for equal suffrage. The vote was 38 to 11.

Retreat "Strategic." Grand Duke is Said to Have Drawn Germans On. LONDON, Feb. 12.—There can be no doubt that preparations are being made for a big battle in East Prussia or in north Poland along the East Prussian frontier.

GERMANY READY IN 1911. Dictionary of English Terms Given Then to Soldiers. LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Daily Chronicle prints extracts of a knapsack dictionary given to the chaplain of a Canadian hospital by a wounded German, revealing the existence of an expeditionary force with which it was planned to invade England.

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Jersey's Suffrage Bill Put in Peril by a Single Comma

Omission May Give the Votes for Women Measure Another Setback.

TRUSTON, N. J., Feb. 12.—Omission of a comma from the proposed amendment to the Constitution as passed by the House of Assembly has caused as much consternation among the woman suffragists of New Jersey as might be expected among a herd of elephants on the appearance of a mouse.

Now the question at issue is whether the comma really was omitted will form the subject of an official inquiry. At all events there is many an anxious suffragist in New Jersey.

To amend the New Jersey Constitution it is necessary that two successive Legislatures shall indorse any proposed amendment before its submission to the people.

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Kaiser Sees Retreat of Czar's Army

Arrives on Eastern Battle Front as Russians Retire.

GERMANS TAKE THE OFFENSIVE AGAIN. SUMMARY OF THE WAR NEWS.

The German General Staff reports that the Kaiser is on the East Prussian battlefield and that the Russians have been forced from their positions east of the Mazurian Lakes after an engagement in which the Germans took 26,000 prisoners.

Reports from Petrograd indicate that a great battle is beginning in East Prussia. The Russians admit their retirement in that region, where the Germans have been heavily reinforced.

A complete victory in Poland is announced by the General Staff and the number of German dead is put at 49,000.

Thirty-four British seaplanes and aeroplanes, starting probably from Dunkirk, attacked Ostend, Bruges, Zeebrugge, Blankenberghe and Middelkerke, Belgian coast towns held by the Germans.

The French War Office announces a brilliant feat of arms in the capture of Hill 957, north of Hattin, where the Germans were discovered by French chasseurs.

26,000 RUSSIANS TAKEN BY GERMANS. Berlin Official Statement Tells of Mazurian Lakes Victory.

The German official statement issued to-day says that, coincident with the arrival of the Kaiser on the battlefield in East Prussia the Russians were compelled to retreat hastily from their positions east of the Mazurian Lakes.

The Kaiser has arrived on the battlefield on the East Prussian front.

Operations have forced the Russians to make the departure of Comrad from their positions east of the Mazurian Lakes.

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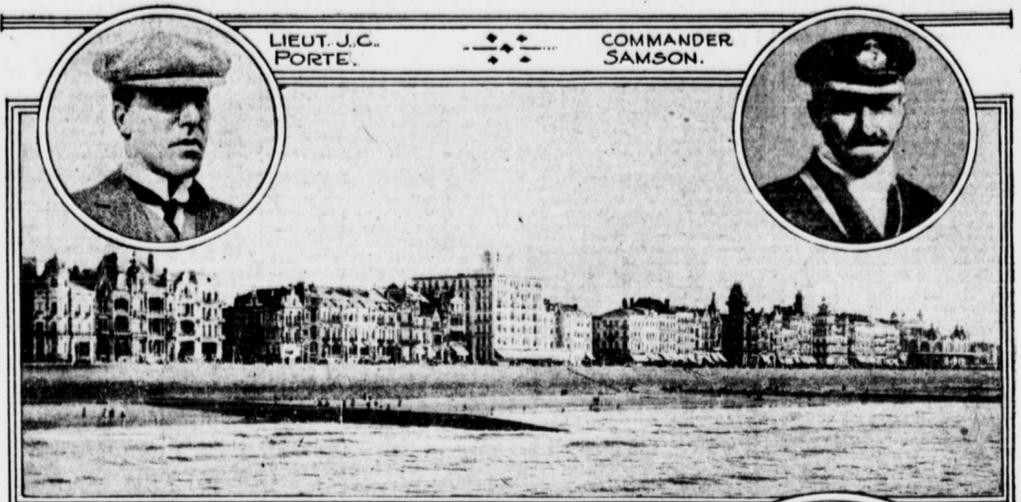
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34 ARMEN RAID THE BELGIAN COAST, SHELLING GERMAN SUBMARINE BASES



THE WATER FRONT AT OSTEND.

British Fliers Believed to Have Destroyed Ostend Railway Station.

GRAHAME WHITE IS FLIGHT COMMANDER.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, Feb. 12.—Thirty-four British seaplanes and aeroplanes—the greatest force of aerial craft ever assembled for a hostile purpose—left their base at Dover early this morning, sailed across the Channel and made a successful attack on five towns in Belgium, where the Germans were believed to be establishing submarine stations for raiding British merchant shipping.

The expedition was under command of Wing Commander Samson, who had with him, as noted fliers as Claude Grahame-White, now a Flight Commander, and Lieut. John Cyril Porte, who was to have made an attempt to fly across the Atlantic in Rodman Wanamaker's flying boat America but was hurried home to resume his rank when war was declared.

The London newspapers devote great attention to the raid, some of them calling it Britain's answer to Germany's threat of a blockade and the submarine attacks on merchant shipping.

The naval critic of the Daily Chronicle says the expedition is the greatest aerial force of aircraft yet used in combination for attack.

Answer to German Threats. The London newspapers devote great attention to the raid, some of them calling it Britain's answer to Germany's threat of a blockade and the submarine attacks on merchant shipping.

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CLAUDE GRAHAME-WHITE.

The aviation expert of the Morning Post says: "The object of the raid was to do the enemy definite military damage. It was achieved on a very appreciable scale, in striking contrast with the random and useless bomb dropping from Zeppelins."

Doublet it will come as a surprise to many that with so much aerial work to do at the front with the allied army as well as at home we should have such a considerable force available for concerted action of the sort announced by the Admiralty. Happily for this nation we are now able to count our expert naval and military pilots by the hundred in spite of the ever increasing standard of proficiency."

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Page and Grey in Conference on Wilson Note

American Ambassador Presents Flag Protest at British Foreign Office.

FRANK AND FRIENDLY DISCUSSION FOLLOWS.

Regret Is Heard That Public Had Synopsis Before Government.

PRESS CALLS ANXIETY ABOUT SHIPS NATURAL.

Warning to Germany Is Said to Be Worthy of Dignity of This Nation.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, Feb. 12.—Mr. Page, the American Ambassador, called by appointment on Sir Edward Grey at the Foreign Office this afternoon and presented the American note in regard to the use of neutral flags by British vessels.

They discussed the situation in the most frank and friendly manner for nearly two hours.

Owing to the lateness of the hour at which the note was presented it has been impossible for the Foreign Office to consider its contents fully.

This reason there is a depression in industrial quarters of the extensive summaries cabled here from Washington prior to the presentation of the note.

While in this instance it is not felt that any harm will result, yet mindful of the ill feeling created by the inaccurate synopsis which was cabled of President Wilson's note in regard to contraband, it is felt that a dangerous habit is being formed which is liable to develop unjustified ill feeling and irritation between the two peoples.

The Daily Mail in its comment on the American note to Germany says: "America's protest to Germany is worthy of its dignity. It employs the only language becoming a civilized, self-respecting community which is menaced by maritime thugdom. Its effect is all the greater, as President Wilson has hitherto refrained from official comment on Germany's other lapses into barbarism."

Could Restrict Use of Flag. "President Wilson's concern that British use of the American flag should become habitual is reasonable, and will undoubtedly be met in a sympathetic spirit. We could readily undertake to restrict the use of the American flag to cases of exceptional necessity. The application of any such general understanding would, however, depend largely on the discretion of the individual captain, partly on the lengths to which Germany intends or is able to push her policy, and partly on the contents of the occasional use of the Stars and Stripes increases or diminishes the risk of American citizens and ships."

The Daily Mail also says that it will not be difficult to satisfy the United States in regard to the use of the flag, and adds: "Great Britain is acting not only in the national interest but in the interest of humanity and civilization. There would be no danger of American ships being sunk if the Stars and Stripes were used as every usage of war dictates, and board the ships they stop for an examination of their papers."

The paper also called attention to the fact that while the Washington Government is making representations about the use of the flag American passengers are petitioning the Admiralty to sail under the American flag so that they may have its protection.

The Radical Nation, in an editorial written before the contents of the American note were known, expresses regret that the Admiralty inclines toward the use of neutral flags, and gives reasons that this should not be done. It adds: "We may be quite sure that the last target German submarines may seek will be the great Atlantic liners. The Lusitania, whatever flag she may have been flying, was as safe from submarines as the Statue of Liberty."

The Nation also sees danger that Great Britain may be tempted to stretch the doctrine of a naval siege of Germany too far, to the detriment of neutral traffic, and says: "We must take the full burden of protecting the seas on our own backs and not shift it to the shoulders of the world."

No Cause for Complaint. The Daily Chronicle says that so far as can be judged from the cabled summaries there is no cause for complaint as to the character of the British note to Germany. Its anxious solicitude for the use of the American flag is natural enough. The paper thinks that any strong remonstrance to Germany from the greatest neutral nation may have a chastening effect.

The Daily News and Leader says that a reasonable man can find fault with the spirit and terms of either note. Both are conciliatory and cordial, but nevertheless definite. "It may be regretted," says this paper, "that the British note did not include a protest against the illegal character of Germany's threatened procedure and its monstrous inhumanity, but it is presumably felt that that side of the question could be left to American public opinion."

It was naturally inevitable that Washington would view the British use of the flag with anxiety, but no claim to a general use of the flag has been advanced by any neutral. The Admiralty contemplated its use only in cases such as the Laertes incident. The expedient

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